THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER. THE DAILY STAR will be mailed to persons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of fifty cents per month.

OUR American marksmen have turned their faces homeward.

THE Buffalo Express says horse-racing is an abominable nuisance. That para graph was probably surreptitiously in serted by the telegraph editor.

Tirs time the war news is to come from Central Asia. The Kahn of Kokonor has had to fly from his country and his troops have joined a band of insur-

THE fact that the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Apimals in Jersey City was arrested for whipping his wife is the subject of unfavorable comment by malicious papers that have not the good of this great society at heart.

UP to this writing the Chicage architects and Buena Vista stone have decidedly the best of the controversy. Mr. Potter and his friends are laboring too hard to be only engaged in fighting the work of a little unpopular hard-swearing man like Mullett.

AFTER taking almost twenty years to work up the case and prepare for trial, the jury in the Mountain Meadow Massacre case could not agree and were dis charged. It will be found pretty hard fer a mixed jury to arrive at a conclusion in such a case. Either to acquit or convict, the jury must be all Mormon or

WE call the attention of Gov. Allen to the rapid contraction of our rivers going on throughout the West. A too sudden and severe contraction must, we think, result disastrously to the commerce of our country, and we put it to the Governor, seriously, whether an expansion of the Ohio and its' tributaries, sufficient for the requirements of business, is not demanded at this time by the unanimous voice of the people.

THE damage to the crops by the rains and floods is very heavy, but evidently not anything like what was at first feared. There are many very serious individual losses, but the general prospects might be much worse. People during the rainy weather were prone to take a gloomy view of the situation, but there is a sunny side that they are delighted to look upon, now that the clouds are out of the way.

THE STATES AND THE CENTEN.

There seems to exist a general apathy on the part of too large a portion of the people of the United States regarding the Centennial, and regarding the part the different States are to take in it. Ohio, stimulated by the practical knowledge she has of expositions and their resuits, is doing more than any other State to prepare for the occasion, but even here the work does not seem to be as heartily indorsed and the preparations as earnestly seconded as should be the case. But three States in the Union. Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, have appropriated money for the Exposition as such. Some other States have made appropriations for their own departments, but with these three exceptions the Commissioners have looked in vain for State aid. At their recent meeting they found that they would not be able to pay for the work on the buildings at completion unless more funds could, by some means be provided. The report of the Board of Finance at the last meeting said:

The Board of Finance have thus far been enabled to adhere to the policy of paying their bills and all other expenses as they become due. They know that paying their bills and all other expenses as they become due. They know that course to be the best economy for the stockholders, as well as the only sound policy. In order to adhere to this policy additional sources of revenue will have to be opened for the use of the Board or else the huidings will be completed. to be opened for the use of the Board or else the buildings will be completed before the full amount of the money to pay for them has been subscribed. The Board will need to be supplied with \$100,000 additional for building purposes alone in the last four months of this year to pay the contractors what will be due them during September, October, November and December. This is exclusive of the amount that will be necessary for the preparation and completion of the grounds, the decoration of the buildings and the expenditures for administration, which will be payable in the first four months of 1876. four months of 1876.

In connection with the statement resolution was adopted that "all citizens, corporations and States and Territories throughout the United States be most earnestly urged through the Com missioners for the States and Territo ries respectively, and through the Directors and agents of the Board of Finance, to make an active canvass and to procure and forward subscriptions to the fund with the least possible delay."

Pennsylvania has made a handsome appropriation of a million dollars. New Jersey has given a hundred thousand, and Delaware ten thousand dollars, but aside from this none of the States have as yet responded. The most of them have signified their intention to take part but in too many instances are making but limited preparations to do so. The appropriations of the three States mentioned have been a much needed help; and, although from their position, they could readily afford to do more than some others, there is no State in the Union which can not well afford to give something in aid of the preparation as well as to take part in the exercises. Even in the work of preparing for exhibition and presenting local and State attractions, the majority are falling to make the progress they should at this time. But a few mopths are now to elapse before everything must be on the grounds and the entire arrangements grade Chinamen who count their wealth and details complete. The foreign countries with an energy which surpasses that of the States are already many of them on the grounds and pushing the work of preparation with commendable zeal. The exhibitions of this kind in Europe have taught those on that side of the water their value and the value of a full and well arranged representation. The States which have had successful and well managed expositions are to a considerable degree appreciating the extent and importance of the undertaking and doing all possible to push the matter forward. Our own Centennial Commission has probably done more than almost any other, and arrangements are now complete for the erection of buildings for Ohio and for an excellent display. Of Illinois, however, the Inter-Ocean

Some of these days we will wake up find ourselves far in the background with not time enough to catch up, an then we will be sorry that work was not begun earlier. Illinois stands now, with-out doubt, the third State of the Union in population. It ought to vindicate its claim to the place by an exhibition at Philadelphia of which our people shall not be ashamed. But instead of this we will, from present appearances, stand below a dozen lesser States, and present below a dozen lesser States, and present a spectacle unworthy of our wealth, intelligence, or numbers. What little has been done is only a following after preparations made on a much grander scale by others. We have nothing new to present. We have appointed a little money. We have appointed a few committees, the latter of whom make timid appeals for action now and then, but we have really begun nothing practical as yet.

The actual fact, humiliating as it may appear, is taat in the majority of the States the condition of affairs exactly corresponds with those presented by the Inter-Ocean concerning Illinois.

There is no reason why this should be so, and there is yet time to remedy the condition of affairs and make the display from the United States a credit and an honor to her people.

The call from the committee for ald should be promptly responded to, and the State committees should push matters vigorously to thoroughly arrange for and prepare such exhibitions from the various regions as may tend to make the Exposition a credit to the country or to compare favorably with the products and manufactures of foreign countries that may be presented. The Centennial Exposition is already certain of success, and the only remaining question is, whether the people at large and the parties whose duty it is made to push the matter will act promptly and energetically during the time which now remains to make the preparations from each State and county and town complete, and in readiness for the occasion. In doing this the older and wealthier States might, with propriety, follow in the footsteps of the young but enterprising State of Kansas, concerning

which a recent writer says! All her counties are organizing that they may mature and put into working order at an early day a systematic plan for exhibiting everything that their State produces, which will be likely to excite he cupidity, fascinate the eye or aston-sh the admiration of their rich Eastern cousins. They contemplate erecting at their own expense, and for the exclusive use of Kansas, a large and suitable building upon the Exposition grounds, and to cram it with everything that their productive soil, skillful hands and uniting energy can collect.

Even the preachers in Kaneas from their pulpits are arousing the people of

The Colorse Population of California.
Every monto, writes a San Francisco correspondent, twenty-five hundred Mongolian laborers are added to the ninety thousand already on this coast. Statesmen are puzzled to foresce what effect the interminging of so g eat a number of an uncongenial race may exercise Socially and politically on this section of the Union. Already they reg-ulate the wages of labor—not only in pub-lic works, but in factories and in our households. They monopolize washing and vegetable peddling; they control ciand vegetable peddling; they control eigar making, boots and snoes, underware, etc.; they are tinsmiths, watchmakers, carpenters, broom-makers, fishermen and gardeners; they are very expert in woolen tabrics. It is amazing how quickly they learn to use American machinery. They are excellent cooks and chamber servants; they are expert medicy counters in banks.

In fact they can turn their hands to al-

meshey counters in banks.

In fact they can turn their hands to almost anything. They are industrious, expert at bargaining and very economical. As house servants they are cleanly, but apt to strike for higher wages and vacate without notice. Dishonesty is rather too frequent, but the notions of European domestics are exhorbitant, and housekeeping would be impracticable without Chinamen. Chinawomen never hire out. Their numbers are small. Few marry: the most are public. Nine. Few marry; the most are public. Nine-tenths of our Chinamen are single. They show no disposition to settle here, por to regard our polities. They gradually adopt our clothing, except the Christian coat and stockings. Men, women and children wear pigtails reaching to the heels. This ornament is cherished dear

heels. This as life itself. as life itself.

They stick to the wide-sleeved blouse, mostly blue muslin. Opium is their favorite smoke, and rice their chief diet, combined with pork. Seldem is other max used, but fish and vegetables are largely consumed. largely consumed. Eggs are largely im-ported from China, coated with mud, and dried clams and oysters are also im-ported. We never saw a Chinaman tipsy,

minutes.

Christian missionaries make slow progress in their efforts to convert them. Every Mongolian knows Confucius by heart, and the moral maxims of that an-

tient sage satisfy him.

The Chinamen who labor are the low.

by hundreds of thousands; wholesale merchants and bankers. These are well educated. They have families invisible to the world. They have among them rival corporations who rule the whole tribe of their countrymen. Every one belongs to one of these, and they live in contention.

End of a Famous Financial Institution. Almost without a word of comment Almost without a word of comment from the press generally a once-famous financial institution, the Credit Mobilier of Par's, has lately been extinguished in bankruptcy. The company was the first of a large class of its kind, some attempts having been made five or six years ago to start similar companies in this country, though without success, except in the one case of the Pacific Railroad Company. Even this, however, was oad Company. Even this, however, was not a fair example of the Credit Mobilier Paris, which engaged in all kinds of enterprises, and generally with success, being in fact, managed by competent busi-ness men and financiers. Advances were made to railroad companies in and out of France, and contracts were made to construct them. It consolidated and operated all the gas and omnibus compa-nies in Paris. In a period of fitteen years it divided over 150,000,000 iranes as profits on the briginal capital, and it also issued bonds on its own capital, as it was authorized to do, for 600,000,000 francs. Besides tuese regular dividends enormous fortunes were often realized by the politicians and speculators in the secret. It had a capital of 60,000,000 frances (33,000,000). But it is probable that only a very small amount of the original capital was ever paid up. The shares quickly advanced to a premium, and large blocks? were reserved for the and large "blocks" were reserved for the Emperor and his favorites. The court ladies, and it was said that even the Em-press herself, did not disdain to traffic press herself, did not disdain to traffic in Credit Mobilier. The most potent cause of the decline of the Credit Mo-bilier Company was the general decline of legitimate enterprise. It was found impossible to employ its capital in the usual ways, and in the endeavors to halater up pragarious and differingate polster up precarious and illegitimate enterprises into which its capital had been drawn by the lack of better things large losses were made, floatly resulting in bankruptcy.—Inter-Ocean.

A Paris Surgeon.

M. Clementi mentions in Les Monde a curious fact which came under his no tice lately in his practice in that city A married woman, who had previously been in good health, consulted him about a severe cough, with blood-spitting and a loss of voice, with which sue had been afflicted a fortnight. M. Clementi was for a time puzzled as to the cause but at length, or examining the lary ngea cavity with a lary ngoscope, he detected the presence of a leech in the lary nx. It was attracted by the oral sucker in the upper part of the right arytenoid cartilage, and by the anal sucker to the back part of the windpipe. With some difficulty be extracted the creature, and the woman got immediate relief, recov-ering her voice and freedom of breath ing. It appeared that she had placed a bunch of lettuce in a vessel which contained drinking water, and probably the leech which she swaltowed had fallen from the lettuce into the water. The animal was of a kind which is not unfrequently found to enter the air passages or oxen, horses and men.

novel and interesting surgical ope ration was performed a few weeks, in Baltimore, upon the eyes of a patient who had been seriously injured three years previously from the effects of caustie lime, which had eaten away the thin covering of the eyeballs and eyelids. When the inflammation subsided, the eyebails and eyelids were found firmly grown together, thereby rendering him totally blind. Heretofore the operation totally blind. Heretofore the operation of cutting through the adhesions availed sothing, as the raw parts could not be prevented from again growing together. To overcome his tendency, the physician who performed the operation adopted the novel method of facing the raw under surface of the lid by taking the smooth, delicate lining of a white rability says to the raw surface of the lid. Even the preactors in Kausas from their pulpits are arousing the people of this commonwealth to make one grand effort to eclipse all their brethren at Philadelphia.

The Calnese Population of California.

Every month, writes a San Francisco

Lit's membrane will attach itself by growth to the inner surface of the eye-lid, and prevent any further sticking of the eye and lids together.

"Yes, there is happiness in life if that life be shared by you," he responded. "But deprived of that hope I refuse to the eye-lid, and prevent any further sticking of the eye-lid, and prev bit's eve to the raw surface of the lid of

No fewer than twenty-nine trade marks have been so far. It is stated, se-cured in the Patent Office for the word "Centennial" as applied to various articles of manufacture, such as cigars, perfumes, almanacs, blacking, bitters, snirts, watches, lager beer, &c. In connection with this, however, we notice that a judge has refused to grant a firm who have registered as trade mark a de who have registered as trade mark a design of the Exposition buildings, with the word "Centennial," a preliminary injunction to restrain the "Ornamental Wood Company" from using the word on the boxes in which they pack their wooden medals, holding that the trade mark could not be original with the complainants, for Congress had, in 1871 and 1872, enacted statutes conferring that it. plantants, for Congress and, in 1871 and 1872, enacted statutes conferring the title on various bodies. The word, it was held, was in too general use for any person to appropriate it exclusively to himself. It must be an interesting question to the patentees how far this ruling will affect the validity of the twenty-nine trade-marks alluded to.—Baltimore Evening News.

The New York Herald has the following, headed "The Road to Ruin;" Our gross city debt on the 30th of June was nearly one hundred and fifty-eight million dollars. Since January 1 the Comptroller has taken for investment, on account of the sinking tund, one million count of the sinking tund, one million six hundred thousand dollars of newly six hundred thousand dollars of newly issued city bonds, one-half bearing six per cent. and one-half (revenue bonds) bearing five per cent. interest. This interest comes back to the city. In the same time he has issued one million six hundred and eighty thousand dollars consolidated stock, which he has marketed to private individuals and banks at seven per cent. interest. This interest goes into the pockets of the moneyed backers and champions of Comptroller Green. Just prior to January, 1875, the Comptroller had issued and marketed to the same parties nearly four millions of State sinking fund deficiency bonds, bearing the exorbitant

ported. We never saw a Chiaaman tipsy, but they gamble universally and exchange knocks among themselves. As a rule they live in crowded dens, without comfort. A shilling goes further than a dollar with Americans, and though they are quick to strike for wages, they work for whatever offers rather than be idle. Every man can read and write.

There are several temples for worship. The interior is not unlike a Roman altar—images very rudely bedizened, tapers ever burning, incense, gongs, etc., but no seats. Gilded texts from their scriptures appear on the walls. There are no books, no pulpit, and no preaching nor praying. Neither is there are a day set for worship. Every day Chinamen pass in front of the images, hats on, make a low obeisance and pass out; time five minutes.

Christian missionaries make slow proghad been torn off and that the fatal fluid had first struck him on the top of the head, whence, though the skull was lett apparently intact, the hair had been burned off for a space the size of a silver dollar. The clothing of the deceased was found to have been shredded, and when first discovered was on fire, while the silver watch he carried had been driven into the ground, and, when litted up, it was found that the works had been fused into a lump of shapeless metal.

A London restaurateur furnishes

A CAMBLER'S STAKE.

The Marquis Angelo Foscarini had metropolis he was accompanied by his daughter, the beautiful Olympia, she be-ing the only issue of three most unhappy

marriages.

The disappointment of Foscarini's life had been in not having had an heir. He would have given his fortune, almost his life, for a son, one who could perpetuate the noble name of Foscarini. His life was passed in orgies and every sort of dissipation. He loved.Olympia, not as a father should have loved his daughter, but rather because she was beautiful, and one of the most precious of his pos-sessions. He kept her always with him, and had refused her hand in marriage to some of the most distinguished noble-men in Austria and Italy. "Remain with me," he would say; "you will have plenty of time to marry

when I am dead.

After a night of excitement and dissipation it was his habit to take a bath in the Seine, in order to revive his ex-

hausted energies.

One day while bathing he was seized with a cramp, and had not some one rushed to his rescue he would have been drowned. In his preserver he recog-nized an officer of the Trabans, one whom he had met first at Piedmont, and afterward at Vienna; whose assiduities to Olympia had given him some uneasi-

Stephen Le Roy afonce embraced that

within a month after the accident the Marquis and Le Roy were inseparable.

Le Roy was deeply in love with Olympia, but now wisely and cautiously repressed any manifestation of his feelings—moreover, had expressed himself to the Marquis as being entirely cured of his very extravagant passion.

He addressed Olympia without any apparent trembling or embarrassment, paying her only the ordinary compliments permitted by society. The Marquis they prove that he instant he paused.

"Monsieur le Marquis," he said, at length, "this has been a horrible dream; you have lost nothing and gained nothing." "What do you mean?" inquired Fosca. friend and confidant. While the old no-bleman was misled, the young people, nevertheless, understood each other, and in all respects Olympia assisted her lover in his scheme. Thus Le Roy was lover in his scheme. Thus Le Roy was enabled to pass every evening at the hotel of the Marquis, and in order to humor the nobleman, became a devoted gambler. In one month he had lost two months' salary and all he could borrow. Olympia had advised him to play in order to ingratiate him with her father.

She lent him gold, which he lost, and the more he lost the more fond the old Marmore ne lost the more fond the eld Marquis became, for he knew of no emotion save in piny, no happiness except that which was derived from gain. At length the luck turned in favor of Le Roy—night alter night he won. The Marquis was devoted to bouillotte; this game he had taught Stephen, who, although indifferent to its merits, nevertheless expressed admiration for the same.

admiration for the same.

One evening Le Roy came half an hour earlier to the hotel than was his custom.

On the occasion he brought with him the sum of fitty louis. It was the only money Olympia had in her possession. Le Roy without means, and was obliged to submit to circumstances, as failure to play would have called forth the ill will of the Marquis and deprive them of

meeting.
"This is all that remains," said Olympia, sadly. "Should I lose it this life of deception must end," responded Le Roy. "I will then go to the Marquis and request your hand in marriage."
"And if refused," replied the young

girl. "Then I will blow out my brains," was the quest rejoinder.
Olympia shuddered at the words, for she well knew that Le Roy would keep his vow faithfully.

"There is happiness in lite," she mur-

"Yes, there is happiness in life if that

death?"
"No, Olympia," he replied thoughtfully. "I do not fear. I believe in a
great power. We of this world are forced
into life, not of our own free will, but
through the will of others. This existence, with its suffering, its hopes and lears, is our punishment; its disappointments our cures. This is the life of the flesh, that which is corruptible; beyond the checkers.

the life of the soul." "But what may the soul not suffer in the hereafter? What may it not en-

"Nothing, except it be happiness," re-sponded Le Roy. "Our misery is here, our peace beyond the grave,"
"And the grave?" inquired the girl

with a shudder; "the grave!"
"Is what we mortals must dread, because it possesses horror. The hereatter is an unknown land; but let us forget this for the present. Whether I lose or win, this night I am determined to speak. We have too long yielded to deception. Let the issue be what it will, I are resolved to salve it. If hereatter,

spear. We have so long related to deception. Let the issue be wint it will, I am resolved to solve it. If happiness is to be ours, we will thank heaven for the boon; it not, we will say farewell."

At this instant the Marquis Foscarini entered the room, and Le Roy accompanied him to the table, where they seated themselves to play, others being assembled. At the gaming table there was a Paris banker, a captain of an English vessel, and two planters from Hayana, all absorbed in the chances of the game. Le Roy commenced by throwing down ten louis, then ten more, and so on until he lost all. As he pushed the money aside he shivered, and his head sank upon his arm.

upon his breast. Foscarini laid his hand upon his arm.

"Why, what is the matter, Le Roy?" he said in surprise.

"Nothing," responded the young officer, as he once more placed ten louis upon the board. This time he gained one hundred; gradually the sum increased and doubled. The banker won one hundred and thirty thousand francs, the captain twenty thousand, and the planters one hundred and thirty thousand. It was the Marquis Foscarini who had lost all this money. Much excited, the gamesters drank together, and then promised to meet again in a few hours.

At the solicitation of Olympia, Le Roy

At the solicitation of Olympia, Le Roy postponed speaking to her father, whose ioss had been very great.

The meeting of the party again took place as arranged, and Foscarini lost all he possessed in the world—his palaces in Florence and Naples, his villas at the foot of Vesuvius and in the neighborhood of Rome: there remained not a vestige. of Rome; there remained not a vestige of his large fortune. He was ruined. Through the closed shutters and crimson curtains the day was piercing, and made the dying caudies look still more pale. Of these six gamblers four resembled statues. The immense losses of their

retain their self-possession, and they were LeRoy and Foscarini. The latter was searching his pockets in the vain hope offinding something to stake, but not even his watch remained. His countenance was terrible to behold.

"Gentlemen," he at length said, "all I

"Gentlemen," he at length said, "all I once had is now yours, and you can with authority bid me quit this house, which is no longer mine."

"Marquis!" exclaimed Le Roy.

"Nay, listen to me." continued Foscarini, addressing Le Roy.

"You once loved my daughter, and I refused you her hand."

"You did."

"You did."

"1 ou did."
"De you love her still?"
"Yes, fervently."
"Again I repeat, are you sure that you ove her as you once professed?"
"I do." "What say you, then, to play for her?"

"What say you, then, to play for her?" At these terrible words all the gamesters arose, but were incapable of speaking, so great was their excitement. In gesture they implored Le Roy to refuse. "Did you hear me?" continued Foscarint. "Will you play for the possession of my dauguter?"

"Will you not accept me as your son-in-law, Monsieur le Marquis? It so, I beg to restore to you all that chance has given, and that you have lost through

"I refuse most positively," responded

the Marquis.
"Then I accept your proposition," replied Le Roy coldly; "now listen to

All present expressed horror at such The young officer on discovering that the man whose life he had saved was no other than the Marquis Foscarini, at once requested permission to call upon himself and daughter.

To this request the marquis most coldy acquiesced, it being impossible under the circumstances to venture a returnal.

Sienben Le Roy afonce embraced that as he speedily threw three cards upon the marquis, as he speedily threw three cards upon the marquis, as he speedily threw three cards upon the marquis, as he speedily threw three cards upon the marquis, as he speedily threw three cards upon the marquis, as he speedily threw three cards upon the marquis, as he speedily threw three cards upon the marquis and the marquis as he speedily threw three cards upon the marquis and the marquis and the marquis and the marquis are the marquis and the marqu

Stephen Le Roy afonce embraced that as he speedily threw three cards upon advantage afforded by the position, and the table. They were three aces. Le within a month after the accident the Marquis and Le Roy were inseparable.

Le Roy was deeply in love with Olym-also a ten. He had gained.

ing."
"What do you mean?" inquired Fosca rini. "You say I have lost nothing. Ask those who leave this house laden with my gold if I have lest nothing. Oh, no, my tears and emotion are naught to my tears and emotion are naught to you."
Thus speaking he passed from the

room, and no one attempted to prevent nim so doing, and soon Le Roy found nimself alone in the apartment.
The young officer was about to depart when Foscarini suddenly re-entered the

apartment, accompanied by Olympia.

"Monsieur," he said, addressing Le Roy, "I am aware of my position, but even now I tell you that you can not be my son-in-law."

"Why?" demanded Le Roy; "I have

now not only the right of her preference and my own, but the right of honor—a debt of honor on your part."

debt of honor on your part."

"And yet I say it can not be. You, although an officer in the army, are of humble birth—you are not noble. Olympia can not be your wife—at least not while I live. Nevertheless, as you say, in point of honor she belongs to you; yet while I hold my claim I still have something to gamble for, and we have not done with each other."

These horrid words chilled his listener to the soul. Having spoken the Mar

to the soul. Having spoken, the Mar-quis looked the door and placed the key

quis locked the door and placed the key in his pocket.

"And now for my revenge," he continued, drawing two pistols from his pocket. "You see they are both alike, and both unloaded. I will load one of them. Olympia shall, while our backs are turned, place them both on a table. You shall then choose, and we will fire the same moment. Should I kill you. Should I kill you at the same moment. my daughter returns with me to Italy. If you, on the contrary, kill me, Olympia

p if you, on the contrary, kill me, Olympia is at liberty to give you her hand. She will care but little that you will have been the assassin of her father."

Le Roy would have spoken or left the house, but reading his design, the Marquis anticipated him.

"If you take one step," he exclaimed, "or utter one word, I will fire upon you, and then upon Olympia."

At these words the young girl uttered a wild cry and fell fainting at his feet, "Have you no mercy?" inquired Le Roy.

"None," responded Fescarini. "Since "None," responded rescarint. "Since I must act I will do so." He at once mingled the pistols, his back being turned from Le Roy. The young officer, obedient to the order of the Marquis, selected a pistol. Attaching them to the corner of a handkerchief they fired at the same instant.

same instant.

Le Roy had won; but Olympia Fosca-rini lay dead beside her father.

An epidemic has certainly broken out among the whales. During her last passage from Liverpool to New York, and upon the 11th uit, the Cunard steamer Scythia met with a very singular accident. When near Bocke's Point, upon the coast of Ireland, the captain and officers being at their posts, the vessel was suddenly struck very violently, and several of the officers and crew saw a large whale suddenly leap a distance of ten feet out of the water at or near the stern of the vessel. The monster had been struck by the propeller, one of the shafts of which, upon inspection of the shatts of which, upon inspection of divers, was afterward found to be gone. A large gash several feet in length was seen upon its body, and the sea was tinged with blood. The master, W. H. P. Harris, very laconically announces the accident to his owners. He says it is an impossibility to give any opinion any opinion and an uneard-of circumstance, the only idea being that the whate was asleep under the water. William O'Toole, an old trader between Liverpool and Cork, also reports a number of whates seen between Balleycotton and Waterford. Captain O'Toole remarks waterford. Captain O'Toole remarks that he has salied the seas, man and boy, for thirty-six years, but never saw so many whales. Another steamer, the Triumph, from Liverpool to Burghead, with sait, was also struck fifteen miles from the coast of Lewis. After the shock a hure whale was seen flexible. from the coast of Lewis. After the shock, a huge whate was seen floating near the ship, either dead or stunned. The steamer leaked so badly that she had to be towed into Stornoway. The carcass of a whale lorty feet long has since been drawn ashore at North Mist, supposed to be the one killed by the Triumph. Although it is very like a whale to gorge himself when he can get a chance, and quite natural that he should fall asleep after a hearty breakfast, it is a little singular that such a surrewd feilow as he generally is should permit a little singular that such a surewd fellow gas he generally is should permit himself to be caught napping in so singular a way. Perhaps the unprecedented cold of the past summer may have driven him to seek warmth and shelter near the coast. At all events, it is a nice point for the naturalist, and we await his decision with interest.—Inter-Ocean.

host amazed them, although accustomed as they were to loss as a result of control of Lafayette will long be associated with that of Washington, who loved him as a Two men alone among them seemed to son, and whom he venerated as a lather.

His appsequent life in his native fand was one of high position and influence. One of his grandsons is appointed on the French Commission for the Centennial Exposition. The French Government has presented a statue of this emisent patrict to be accepted in the Centent has presented a statue of this patriot, to be erected in the Central Park, New York. Our people would be delighted to have the statues of many a delighted to have the statues of many a great man to ornament their parks and museums. But toward no other would their hearts go out in loving remembrance or affection, founded on his biography and the history of our early National life, as toward that of Lafayette. The git is most gracious, kindly and tasteful. In no other way, probably, could France so fully please and satisfy by a compliment our people. With our thanks, our sympathies go for the people so sorely tried by devastating floods.—Alta Cal.

True Loveliness.

Loveliness does not consist in coametics, dress nor jewelry. It is pleasant to be handsome, but all beauty is not in prettiness. There is a higher beauty that makes us love people tenderly. Eyes, nose, hair or skin never did do that yet, though it is pleasing to see fine features. What you are will make your face fair for you in the end, whether nature has made it plain or pretty. face fair for you in the end, whether nature has made it plain or pretty. Good people are neverill-looking. Whatever their faces may be, an amibale expression atones for all. If they can be cheerful, also, no one will love them the less because they are too flat, or too thin, or too pale, or too dark. Cultivation of the mind adds another charm to their faces, and, on the whole, if any girl is desirous of being liked by the many, and loved by the one, it is more in her power faces, and, on the whole, if any girl is di-sirous of being liked by the many, and loved by the one, it is more in her power than she may believe to accomplish that object. If she can manage to feel kindly to everybody, not to be jealous, not to be cross, to be happy, if possible, and to en-courage contentment, then something will come into her face that will outlast youth's roses and give her not only a husband, but a life-long lover.

It appears that Liszt, the great planist, became an Abbe, to avoid the persistent attentions of a Russian princess, who had become enamored with him, but to whom he wouldn't Liszten.

SAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes has Depart, Cin'ti,

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE. Depot. Front and Kilnour. Time, 4 minutes a Louisville Ex dally 5:55a.m. 6:40r.m. 10:30 Louisville (ex Son). 2:50r.m. 12:56r.m. 18:30 Louisville (dally)... 250r.m. 253.m. 18:30 MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

MARLETTA AND CINCLINATL.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minu
Park'b'g (ex Sun) 8:35 A.M. 9:307:M.
Park'b'g Ex daily 8:309:M. 5:35 A.M.
Park'b'g Ex daily 11:40 P.M.
Chillisothe Ac 1207 M. 9:30 A.M.
Loveland Ac 11:15 A.M. 6:45 A.M.
Loveland Ac 5:107 M. 6:35 F.M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARRERSBURG. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast,

Baltimore (ex Sun). 8:35A.M. 5:35A.M. 8:40A.M. Baltimore, daily 8:30P.M. 2:30P.M. 6:00P.M. Baltimore Ex daily 11:10P.M. 6:00P.M. 16:25P.M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS.

Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time. 7 minutes fast Baltimore Ex daily. 7:45a.m. 5:15a.m. Baltimore Ex...... 7:95p.m. 6:50p.m.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI. Depot, Mill and Front. Time. 12 minutes slow. Depot, Mill and Front. Time, 12 minutes slow.

St. Louis Mail. 6.20a.M. 10.207.M. 10.207.M.

St. Louis Ex. 8.10a.M. 7.45p.M. 7.25p.M.

St. Louis Ex 8.10a.M. 7.45p.M. 1.10p.M. 7.25p.M.

Louisville Mail. 6.20a.M. 1.10p.M. 1.10p.M.

Louisville Ex. 8.10a.M. 8.10a.M. 1.20p.M.

Louisville Ex 6.104.M. 8.10a.M. 1.20p.M.

Louisville Ex 6.104.M. 8.10a.M. 1.20p.M.

Except Sunday 2.45p.M. 7.45p.M. 8.10p.M.

Louisville Ex 6.104.M. 8.10a.M. 1.246a.M.

Osgood Ac. 5.15p.M. 7.55a.M. 8.21p.M.

Aurors Ac Sunday 3.40a.M. 8.15p.M. 9.45a.M. CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON.

Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—7 min
Dayton Ex. daily. 9:4 A.M. 5:50P.M. 1
Dayton Ex. daily. 9:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 7
Toledo Ex. 7:10A.M. 10:15P.Y. 7
Toledo Ex. 4:119. 9:50P.M. 5:59A.M. 1
Toledo Ex. 4:119. 9:50P.M. 5:59A.M. 1
Toledo Ex. 4:119. 9:50P.M. 19:50P.M. 10:15P.M. 1 Depot-Fifth and Hoadly. Time-7

CINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes 

Depot, Fifth and Hoadiy. Time, 7 minutes fast. Frand Rapids Ac ... 7:00a.M. 9:25P.M. 9:25P.M. 9:25P.M. 10:00a.M.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

Depot, Pearl and Plum Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex. 7.00 a.m. 5.00 p.m. 4.50 p.m.

Cleveland Ex. 10:00 a.m. 9:30 p.m. 9:30 p.m.

Springfeld Ac. 8:40 p.m. 8:16 a.m. 7.00 a.m.

Springfeld Ac. 8:50 p.m. 11:10 a.m.

Springfeld Ac. 8:50 p.m. 12:00 a.m.

Playton Ac. 5:20 p.m. 7:35 p.m.

Payton Ac. 6:40 p.m. 6:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS. Depot, Pearl and Plain. Time. 7 minutes fast.
Columbus Ex. 7:00 A.M. 9:50 P.M. 11:55 A.M.
Columbus Ex. 10:50 A.M. 3:50 P.M. 3:55 P.M. 3:55 P.M. 9:30 P.M. 10:102 M.M.

CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast, Sandusky Ex. 8:50 a.m. 5:00p.m. 4:00p.m. Bellefontaine Ac. 3:50p.m. 9:50 a.m. 9:30p.m. Sandusky Ex daily 9:50p.m. 8:15a.m. 7:300.m. INDIANAPOLIS, CINCIPNATI AND LAFATETTE.

WHITEWATER VALLEY. Depot, Fearl and Plum. City time.

Cambridge City Ac. 7:30A.M. 6:50p.M. 11:5

Hageratown Ac. 4:50p.M. 9:30A.M. 10:2

Connersyille Ac. 7:00A.M. 9:30A.M. 10:2

Connersyille Ac. 4:55p.M. 6:53p.M. 8:2

Depot, Front and Kligour. Time, 7 minues fast.

New York Ex daily 7:45a.M. 2:50p M. 15:55a.M.

New York Ex daily 7:45a.M. 2:50p M. 15:55a.M.

New York Ex daily 7:53r.M. 5:50p.M. 2:55p.M.

Zanesville Aa. 10:50a.M. 2:50p.M. 3:50p.M.

Zanesville Aa. 10:50a.M. 2:50p.M. 5:50p.M.

Springfield Ac. 4:10p.M. 10:15a.M. 5:50p.M.

Morrow Ac. 5:10p.M. 8:40a.M. 7:55p.M.

Loveland Ac. 12:55p.M. 6:55a.M. 7:55p.M.

Loveland Ac. 12:50p.M. 6:55a.M. 7:55p.M.

Loveland Ac. 12:50p.M. 7:55p.M. 12:5p.M.

The 7:5fa A. M. and 4:10 P. M. trains connect for Teilow Serings and Springfield. The Church train leaves Loveland Sandays MFA. M., and returning leaves Cincinnatiat 2 P. M.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY. Depot, Front and Kilkeonr. Time. 7 minutes fast Zanesville Ex......10:00A.M. 3:50r.M. 4:50r.M. Circleville Ac....... 5:10r.M. 10:15A.M. 5:50r.M. COLUMBUS, MT. VERNOR AND CLEVELAND, Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time I minutes fast. Cleveland Ex. ..... 7:85a.M. 6:50p.M. 1:85p.M.

CHESAPEAKS AND OHIO. Boat, foot of Broadway, to Huntington, City Time Richmond Ex .... 4309.M. 6:00A.M. 430A.E.